New Dork Daily Tribune.

KANSAS.

THE HOMICIDE AT LAWRENCE. THIRD DAY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LAWRENCE, June 16, 1858. The examination of the witnesses in the case of The Territory agt. James H. Lane for the murder of Col. Jenkins, was resumed this morning bef re Justices Ladd, Ottarson and Soule. Gen. Lane and the counsel on both sides were present. The prisoner appeared to be in good health and spirits.

Ray Green, recalled-Mr. Jenkins said, when told that Lane gave the order for us to go round to the front gate, he would not give himself any such troub. - he gae, he would not give himself any said trouble-le had made the new gate for his own nee, or words to that effect; I was about 35 or 38 feet from Lane when I fired at him; I fired one shot only; Lane was perhaps some seven or eight feet from the back part of his house when he fired at Jenkins; I was about 25 or 31 feet; I was not over four feet from Jenkins; I am no acquainted with Thos. Gest; his house is ten or fifteen redeform Lane's; there is a well of water at Mr. Gist's.

Mr. Stanton-Mr. Gest's well is further from Jen By Mr. Station—Air, teat swell statistical solutions than that near hanc's house; I do not pretend to be accurate in my estimates of distances; I am not a good judge of distance; when I spoke of having water "at any hasted," I meant through that we were going to have water, peaceably if we could, forcibly if we must; that we would disturb any one who would disturb us not otherwise.

if we must, that we want dustare any one who would disturb us, not other wise.

[Mr. Stanton made inquiries as to the meaning of the phrase—whether he meant to imply that he would act only in self-defense or otherwise? to use force aggressively, or strictly in self-defenses?]

Cel. Young objected. Objection overruled.

The witness said he meant to use force in self-defense only.

C. I. Young again objected, bo h to the answer and

e manner of asking. Legal fencing again. The witness was told to give the answer in his own

larguage.
Witness—I meant by the phrase "peaceably if we can, foreibly if we must," that if we were not attacked there would be no trouble, but if we were we would set in relf-defence; I fired at Lase the first time the second time it did not revolve. I pulled the trigger; it e econd time it did not revolve right, and did not go off. By Col. Young—We had to pass over about ten or

By Col. Young—We and to pess over anothe ten of twelve steps of plowed ground into Lame's yard in going to the well by the back gate; I don't know whether there was anything planted in the ground; I thought there were potatoes planted there: I is tended to get the water by force if any one attempted to pre-vent m*; I have not been communicating to other perple since I left the Court as to what I testified to here.

Henry W. Jerkins, sworn-I am a nephew of Gains Henry W. Jenkins, sworn—I am a nephew of Gains Jenkins, and was present on the occasion of his death; on the 3d of Juce, about 1 o'clock, we went over to get some water at the well in the inclosure where Lane lives; when we got about three rods on the way, Green said, "Don't we want the ax to knock down the gate?" uncle replied to me, "Henry, you run back and get the ax;" I old so, and then overtook them again; I went behind uncle; Green came next and Dufur last; we walked in Indian file, middling cleec to each other; after we got about haif the way I saw Lane at the east door of his house, standing looking at us; we said nothing—just went os; I don't know whether the others saw Lane; after we got pretty near the hen coop, Lane walked out toward pretty near the hen coop, Lane waited out toward ue; uncle put the rifle down behind the nen coop, pretty near the hen coop, Lane walked out toward us; utcle put the rifle down behind the hen coop, about three feet from the corner of Lane's lot; Lane met us about three rods off; I had the ax in my hand; Lane said, "Ill shoot you, Jenkins, if you came in the yard;" I then hit the gate two or three blows, and then unale took it out of my hand; while he was in the act of knocking down the gate Lane repeated, "Ill shoot you if you come in the yard;" Mr. Jenkins said, "No more of that;" just as he got it about knocked dowr, Lane started for the house after the gue; uncle was about through when Lane came out with the gun; the gate was nailed up very tight; Lane said again, "I'll shoot you;" uncle raphed, "You know your duty;" I think uncle had stepped asife when he said this, but I am not positive; after he had advanced thirty feet or more, Lane drew up his gun and fired; a second after, pernaps more, Jetkins fell; I rushed up to him the mo neat he fell; I thought he had been shot by a bullet; uncle threw the ax down by the gate when in the act of going in, on the outside of the fence, very near my feet; I think I picked up the ax when uncle threw it down, but am not certain, I was so excited; utcle fell on his side, dead in his tracke; I rushed up and put my hand on his breast. I was atandign at the gate when yn mel.

not certain, I was so excited; utcle fell on his side, dead in his tracke; I rushed up and put my hand on his breast; I was standing at the gate when my uncle fell; Mr. Green, I think, followed in after him, kind of on his side, but I am not so sure of that, as I was noticing uncle and Lane; I was the first person to reach his body after he fell; I rolled him over on his back; his wife, I think, was the second person who can e up to him; Ropes came with her, or shortly after—I will not iswear which; before aunt came, I ran for her and hollered; I saw her coming, and crying, "Is be killed!" I then went back to my uncle; I ran for her and hollered; I saw her coming, and crying, "Is be killed!" I then went back to my uncle; I
tore open uncle's shirt, and helped to carry nim home;
as far as I could judge, the last moment he showed
signs of lite was when I first got up to him; he appeared dead even then; the blood was gushing out of
his mouth; we carried him—that is, Ropes, aunt,
Lane's hired man, named Ga'os I think, and myself home, and put him on the floor of his bedroom: a few moments after that I started back for the puris, and brought them home; before we started for the water, I went over with a message to Lane; Uncle said, "I suppose it is best to let Lane know we are coming after water," and said to me, "Henry, you had better go over to tell him;" I went over with the mes-sage and delivered it to Lane; I went to the west door

out of the yard; I then started and went back to the house and told uncle what Mr. Lane nad said; he re-plied that he had seen whole families that way, or mething to that effect. Q. Do you know why your uncle sent you with that necessee to Lane? A. I do.

sage and delivered it to Lane; I went to the west door and asked his daughter if Lane was in; she said Yee; I said I wanted to see him a moment; he came to the door and stepped out; I told him that Mr. Jen-kins had sent me to tell him that he was coming after water; whereupon Mr. Lane replied that he had no water for Jenkins, and that he wanted him to keep

Objected to.

Mr. Coe read authorities to show his right to know his Jenkins sent that message. It might be made a cont in the defense that Jenkins had sent him a defies, while he wished to show that it was the oppo-that Jenkins had acted in everything in good

Mr. Ewing insisted that, as Mr. Jenkins was not on hr. Ewing insisted that, as Mr. Jehrins was not on trial, but Lene—as it was not to justify Jehrius, but to find the guilt (if any) of Gen. Lane, that this investigation was instituted any threat or declaration of Jenkins which reached Lane is testimony. Any act of preparation on Jenkins's part showing that he did or did not intend to have water by force is reladid er did not intend to have water by force is relevant but the motives of Col. Jenkins of which Lane could know nothing were utterly irrelevant.

could know nothing were utterly irrelevant.

Col. Young sustained the same point.

Mr. Stanton rebutted. The fact of the message having been sent to Lane was drawn out by the cross-examination, and was evidently intended to be a part of the deferse. Now, he held every thing tending to explain an important fact bearing on the case was undoubtedly relevant. He wished to show that Jenkins acted in good faith and as a good neighbor. By drawing a supposed case (which the prosecution intend, I believe, to establish by evidence) he demonstrated the importance and relevancy of the testimony sength to be adduced.

A suited depart enused between Messrs. Ewing

sought to be adduced.

A spirited debate ensued between Messrs. Ewing and Col. Young and Stanton.

Col. Young maintained that the prosecution had no right to prove more than the facts of the homicid—the Court had nothing to do with the motives of Jon-Mr. Coe quoted from the Statute of Kansas Terri-

tory, and referred to the authorities in support of his his view of the law. Court adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On assembling, the opinion of the Court on the

moet-point was announced as follows: "The judgment of the Court is, that any fasts and circumstances and conversations on the part of Mr. Jenkins, deceased, immediately connected with the message and the sending of it to Gen. Lane, whether

they ever reached him or not, are admissable." The counsel for the defense entered objection to the raling of the Court.

Henry W. Jenkins, recalled—I heard Gaius Jenkins say that he had been charged with going for water in Mr. Lanc's absence.

Another debate between the lawyers.

Mr. Jenkins was in the habit of getting water from the well is Lanc's inclosure ever since I came there, on December 21 last.

Objected to by E wing-overruled.

Lane stood by two en the well and my uncle when he fired; to get there he must have come more than firy feet from his house; the gate broken by my nucle formed part of his own fence around his own house.

Objected to,

[In the course of the discussion on this objection,

the prosecution held that although they did not went to examine into the fille of the house, well, or any

thing within the fence (and this simply because the Court had ruled out such evidence), they wi had to show that the fence and gate were indeputably Jenkins's property, and there fore he committed no offense in breaking down the gate, which was his absolute property two years before Lane occupied the premises in dispute.

Col Young insisted that this would open the ques-

tion of the fitte to the land insemuon as such a force was part and parcel of the estate.

Mr. Coe decided that the fence was part of the claim; Mr. Coe desied that the fence was part of the claim; it had not been proved that they were a fix are yet. The fact of making improvements gave the person making them an absolute and excusive right to it until the case was decided; therefore, it Jenkies built the ferce, the had a perfect right to destroy it, and committed no trespass in so doing.

Mr. E wing sais if they were forced into this immaterial testimony they expected to show that Lane bought these improvements from Caapman. He dedenied that the erector of an improvement was its owner; he had merely a right to compensation for it, if the case wert against him. This fence was a line

the case west against him. Tois fonce was a line ince, and whoever broke it down and entered the ther's inclusure was a trespasser, a ripter, in the eye

of the law.

Mr. Stanton advanced a principle of law the reverse of Mr. Ewing's proposition. He wished to show how far there was no trespass on the part of Jenkurs. Yet this would finally be a minor consideration, for, even if the decessed did commit a trespass, it gave Lane no right to shad he hiplond.

Mr. Coe supported this view, and said that the question of property would not in any way affect the title to the land.]

After some conversational cross-firing between the lawvers, the Court sustained the objection.

lawyers, the Court sustained the objection.

Q Who was the owner of the gate and fence spoken of in your testimony?

Objection urged and sus-ained.

Lane repeated the threat of shooting Jankins once or twice after he came out with the gan, asying: "Jerkins, I'll shoot you." Uncle said, "No more of that." Jankins was walking toward the well when shot; he had no arms with him; uncle fell just at the edge of the plowed ground; the gate was built before the ground was plowed; I measured the distances this morning; thay will be produced, accompanied by a map of the promises; the distance (on the bast of my judgment) from the gate to our house is fifty rods; round by the front gate about forty rods further.

By Col. Young—I first learned that anole was going after water about noon; I heard him say so; he said his hired man's life had been threatened, and he was going to defend him; he said nothing further than the message be gave me to carry to Lane; I can't say positively that I said to Lane that Jenkins wanted him to be there or to wait; I might have said so, but Mr. Jenkins rever did.

O Did you say to Lane immediately, before Mr.

be there or to wait; I might have said so, but Mr. Jenkins never did.

Q. Did you say to Lane immediately, before Mr. Jerkine came over, that your nacis had sent you over to tell General that he was coming and that he wanted him to be there? A. I say positively that I did not tell Lane to be prepared: I think I said to Lane, "General, you'd better wait; but my nucle never said so—nor can I ewear positively that I said so myself: Gen. Lane asked me if I was going back; I told him I was going to The Republican office; Gen. Lane said to me, "Go back and tell your uncle for God's sake not to come—the only way they could get along in sense was for each to live on his own premises;" we in peace was for each to live on his own premises; we were not all armed on the day of Jenkins's desto.

Various questions were put, but no new evidence

Was elicited |
My uncle never sought a quarrel with Lane; the
rifle was discharged at Lane, after Jenkins fell, by
Dafur: it was about a week before uncle's death that
Lane locked up tre well. Adjourned.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of The N Y. Tribune.

STAUNTON, Va., May 21, 1858.

Staunton, as all the word knows, is the capital of Western Virginia. Its position is central; it is situated at the southern end of the Shenandoah Valley. The town itself is a ministure Rome; it has the Roman hills, as well as a little Tiber. The surrounding country might well be termed the Campagoa, were it not that the fields are clothed with a verdure of the richert dye. The town has a Desf and Dumb Asylum, State Asylum, a young ladies' seminary, good schools, elegant churches, very superior hotels, and a population of about 3,500. The people are just now highly excited in reference to the election of County Clerk. The prominent candidates are Mr. Mickey and Mr. John D. Imbadur, the first a Democratic and Mr. John D. Imbodur-the first a Democrat whose family

D. Imbodur—the first a Democrat whose lamby have held the office since the flood, and the latter an "American" of considerable ability and very popular. The office is worth \$5,000 a year.

Meeting with an old friend at Brown's Hotel, or rather I should say at the "American," and learning that about fifteen miles north-east of us there was an anthrough eagl field of great extent, also was an anthracite coal field of great extent, also the famous Cyclopean Towers (four remarkable blue marble blocks resembling closely the turrets of a castle which rise abruptly from a plain near the coal field to the hight of 100 feet), we started to see them. The road was hilly, but smooth. Our driver, however, being a son of the Old Dominion and fully believing in the old saw "slow and sure, especially when the contract for carrying was \$5 a day and found, managed to carry us that after aoon to "Mount Solon," thirteen miles from Staunton. Mount Solon is a beautiful little town, boasting of two flour and one paper mill, also a forge from which the smiths of the neighborhood procure their bar iron, a good academy and a fine church. next morning we started for the coal field an the Cyclopean Towers. This field is named "the Dora Coal Field"—a New-Yorker having baptized it after the name of a favorite daughter. formation lies flat and above water level. a wonderful sight to see those black and shina wonderful sight to see those black and suning layers. Good gracious! what walls of iron ores; how Mr. Cooper's eyes would gisten. Here are iron ores and coals enough to make the bars of all the railroads in the world,

and pave the streets of every city in the universe. The Cyclopean Towers are truly majestic. The plain from which they rise is a perfect level for at least three miles around. To the west of them rises the North Moustain. The day is not distant when a city will spring upon this site, as the terminus of the Manasses Gap Railroad must be here, the coal and iron being most accessible at this point. Having seen all that was worth seeing, and learning that the valley toward the north was of surpassing beauty, I concluded to venture as far as Shenandoah Springs, in Cedar Creek Valley. I ac-cordingly took the stage for Harrisonburg, 22 miles miles north of Staunton, thence to Newmarket, Woodsteck, and Strasburg, where I rested over night. The stage-road is as smooth as Broadway the entire distance. The country through which it passes is lovely beyond description. It is bounded by farms highly improved, the land being valued at from \$50 to \$100 per sere. The most noted farm of the val ey is Dr. Mim's, consisting of 2,500 acres, of flat meadow and upland; ansion overlooks the entire farm. The estate formerly belonged to the famous Steinberger, who had inherited this paradise and \$370,000 in maney. In an evil hour Nicholas Biddle visited his house, and persuaded him to turn speculator, and he is now a

all butcher in San Francisco!
After a comfortable night's rest I took horse, After a comfortable night's rest I took horse, and in about one hour found myself overlooking the valley and town of Cedar Creek and the Shenandoah Springs. This is a side valley from the great Shenandoah. Its length is about ten miles width from two to three. Through the valley runs stream, which is divided into two parts by a piece of table land of about 2,000 acres in extent.
The famous Capon Springs are ten miles from here, but, the road being very mountainous and rough to get there, I postponed going for the present. Cedar Creek is destined to be a place of great resort. Alum, sulphur and chalybeate iron ores and manganese abound here. They have a good water power, well as fine timber and good soil. There are several saw-mills, flour and grist mills in the place. Eggs sell here at 6 cents per dozen; chickens at 10 cents each; butter at 12 cents per pound, while oats, com and wheat are correspondingly cheap.

The distance from this point to Alexandria is ninety

RAILROADING.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. HANNIBAL, Mo., June 4, 1858.

When I recently wrote you, in common with other forlorn travelers I was in the woods, on the Caicago and Quincy Railroad, on the wrong side of a culvert, just washed out, and with brightening prospects of reaching Qu'ncy "some time." At 11 a. m., we reached the train seat up from Quincy, and congratulated our- cality. Such beef, if the animal has not been subthe train seat up from Quincy, and congrammed to all our jected to that abominable practice of bleeding, and , andre becared man are employed. The property

troubles. We took our seats comfortably, and after waiting some time, were informed by our conductor that he had orders from the General Agent not to stir till be came back from his exploring tour in the train we had just abandoned. Such an order was not hopeful, inasmuch as there was a possibility that said General Agent might be dumped into some one of those treacherous culverte, and never come back. And so we waited, hour after hour, until 5 o'clock, and still no news from the storesaid Agent. At 5 p. m., the President of the road being along, it was found tont the order was to was only three hours. And so westerfed for Colory, the engine moving backward. When really in motion, we began to feel some assurance about reaching Quincy; but, alse for our expectations; at Fowler we bound another culvert gone since the train went over in the musing. There we were,

at Fowler we found another culvert gone since the train went over in the mining. There we were, eleven miles from Quincy, and night just coming on. There was no way but to be patient, and wait for the messenger—our very active conductor, Winston—to ride a hard-car to Quincy for another train. This we did, with considerable good humer, for three hours, when the expected train backed up and gave us a safe passage to the City of Quincy about 101 o'clock of the second night.

This morning I have been driving about this city, and do not hesitate to say that it is one of the most distrible localities for residence or business with which I am acquainted in the West. Of course I do not mean to compare it as a piace of business with Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, or even with Cleveland and Toledo. It is situated on a bluff or series of bluffs, perhaps reventy-fixed or one hundred feet above the river, and is so rolling as to be drained perfectly at very little expense. The grading of the streets is costly, requiring the removal of hills and the filling up of valleys. The streets leading to the city have been reduced to very easy grades, and the lancings have been thoroughly paved. There are some elegant residences in the town and vicinity. The public square is a gen, but it ought to have been much larger. In the city limits has a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of the best building lots in the city. As a matter of curiosity, I was told that this property is assessed at \$500 an acre, and that this property is assessed at \$500 an acre, and that this property is assessed at \$500 an acre, and that the annual taxes on it acres of the best building lots in the city. As a mat-ter of curiosity, I was told that this property is as-ressed at \$500 an acre, and that the annual taxes on it amount to the medest sum of \$7.000. It is said to be worth at least \$1,000 an acre, and a large portion of it double that sum, which is a comfortable increase on the original government price of twenty five years ago. The country about Quincy is magnitisent. It has no superior in the State as to fertility, beauty and health. The enterprising people here are now building a rail-road on the opposite side of the river, to run to Pai-myra and there connect with the Hunnibal and St. J.myra and there connect with the Hannibal and St. J :- seph's Railroad; but to look at those flats now, one seph's Railroad; but to look at those five now, one would hardly think the project a feasible one. The river reaches to the highlands, and is about screamiles wide. The flats, reaching half way to Palmyra, are under water. The Father of Waters is just now particularly magnificent, not having carried matters with so high a hand since 1851. In fact, I thick it has not been to high since 1851, which is the date of the creat theed. Le compare down the river. I was the great fixed. In coming down the river, I was amused at the appearance of the famous Marion Cuty. The water flows completely over the flats on which the city is built. The first object is a house deserted and completely surrounded with water. A little fur-ther on is another house, which has the spoearance of being inhabited. A little further on is a church with-

therein is another house, which has the spoeshade of being inhabited. A little further on is a church without windows, and in the water. The single warehouse, with two or three other houses, stands on the only point of land which is not under water. A foot rise in water would submerge the whole. A few cows, pigs and horses on that inthe point seemed to add drestiness to the scene. And this is the giorious M for City, in whose lots so many good people at the East were led by designing knaves—not Dr. Ely—to buy themselves rich waile endowing Marion College! The town of Hannibal is a busy and enterprising place. It is above the reach of the water, and part of it is on a very conspictions bluff. In past years, a very considerable business in boat building was carried on here. The forests about the place abound in the heat timber, and the locality is such as to render boat-building an object. The opening of railroad and stage connections with St. Joseph on the western border of Missouri is giving the town an impulse, which will be still further increased when the road is finished—an event which is promised by Christmas. I am told by those familiar with the country that this road passes through a magnificent country, which will be ingreased in value more than the cost of the road. road passes through a magnificent country, which will be increased in value more than the cost of the road. Even now emigrants are pushing in large numbers into

WHAT CONSTITUTES GOOD BEEF!

The question that heads this article is one of very great importance, particularly to the beef eaters this city. How many of them can answer it? Do any of them ever think of it? What portion of those who buy meat can tell the difference in value, between one quarter and another? Is it not a fact, as a general thing, the buying of meat from the butcher is never attended to by the "man of the house," and if it ever is, does he know a good piece of meat from a poor ene, except as he judges by the looks that one is fat and another lean ! It is a fact that as a general thing, the business of buying food is not done by the master or miscress of the family, but, like most menial employment, is confided to a class of persons whose early education probably enabled them to distingush between a good and bad "perraty," and nothing more. They do not come from a mest-eating nation, and certainly are not good judges of its quality or value, and being a little perverse, are slow to learn. And our own native-born meat buyers and meat eaters, are not much better. In nine cases out of ten, the business of selecting meat is performed by an ignorant servant, or intrusted to the butcher, and we often hear men congratulating their family and friends, that "we have a good butcher." To what advantage! Does the butcher himself know any more than you do? Who is he and what is he ! German, Irish, Jew or Gentile, "a first-rate fellow, who drives the fastest mag on the island !" For such with few exceptions are Now-

The old stock of "gentlemen of the good olden time," of the white frock army, who once monopolized the business of purveyors and held all the market meat stalls, are fiding away before an invading army of keepers of "meat shops," who have many of them ossed the Atlantic as innocent of all knowledge of the business of a butcher as they are of the necessity of exercising any honesty in the trade of selling mest, which they adopt to make money, buying where they can buy the cheapest, and selling as best they can, the dearest; and if their customers do not know the difference between the meat of a suffocuted pig and one that died with a cut throat; or if they will buy the flesh of a "bob calf"-bob'd of all his days of existence but six; or if, because the meat of a swill-poisoned cow is fat, it ou'sells wholesome meat, while it osts the retailer less, why should he trouble himself to procure better! And even that small portion of meat-shop keepers who have a modicum of conscience, who buy their meat upon the hooks of the wholesals dealers in Washington Market, how are they to know that it came from healthy animals! Is fat an evidence of health! We should care very little to est the meat of some of the flattest apicals we have seen in this city. In fact we look upon some states of obesity of food-furnishing animals as well as men, as states of disease. We are not singular in this opinion either We have seen prizes awarded at agricultural shows to fat builceks, whose fat was a good deal more like whale blubber than well-fed, confirmed, ripe beef: and e have seen buyers of cattle that did not know the fference, and we have frequently seen beef upon butchers stalls lauded as "prize beef, and sold at high prices, that was composed of tough, lean, unsafiber, covered with a mass of oily blubber, as unfit for food as the flesh and fat of a sea monster, and frequently eaten with the same relish as such a mess would be, if it was a fashionable dish. And one is just as wholesome as the other. It is not fat that constitutes the principal portion of the food of the American people, nor is the climate such as to require or warrant its large consumption. The general taste is for lean meat, yet following the precedent of our old English ancestors, we are constantly offering prizes for the fattest bullocks, sheep and swine, without regard to quality. In fact the awarders of prizes generally ignore the fact that there is any other quality than fat; and sometimes an animal that carries off the prize is positively unfit for human food. We have handled prize builocks at several State Fairs, wasee fat was so soft that it would shake under the skin like s bag of oil. The beast had been either forced in the feeding, and taken on an unhealthy obesity, or fed toe long; that is, beyond the limits compatible with health beyond a point when the fat file up all the interestces of the muscular fiber, and is confined to that lo-

reducing to a fewered state between life and death, before killing, will appear fixely mottled with red fibrous mest, and a fatty, wholesome substance, almost as white as the butcher's clean lines apron. If the animal has been fed with oleaginous food, or a fat-forcing diet, like the hot still slope, or fed beyond the healthy meat-producing period, the fat will be seen in masses upon the surface, next the skin, and the red meat will then contain more fat than fibrillæ, which constitute the rutritive value of meat for human food. The fat serves the same purpose in the system that it would in the stove-it is fuel that makes hea -it does not make bone and musc'e of robust men, and an excess of it is not easily digested or got rid of except by a physician's nauseons draught, taken to force it out of the system. The meat of animals, particularly bullocks, fish beyond the limits of a healthy condition of the animal, or with food incompatible with health, loses its natural structure and nutritive quality; and although it may have the appearance, except the excess of fat, of what both buyer and seller may consider " first-rate beef," it is not worth as much for sustenance by one-fourth as the meat of an animal fatted up to the healthy point, and not a jot beyond, and it may be positively un-

the people have no guaranty of good mest. The excessive fat seen upon a live bullock, or upon his meat in the shambles, is no proof that he is or was in a healthy condition, and that his meat is strictly wholesome. There are many fat animals butchered in this city whose livers and lungs are disgusting masses of ecruption; and we have seen bullocks' hearts so diseased that they were as unestable as the tanned leather of the bullock's hide. The substance of the paunch and smaller intestines is sometimes so tender (we do net say rotter), that it can be picked to pieces with the firgers. Now the question is: "Can the meat of auimals whose intestines are so diseased be wholesome food for delicately organized human beings?" few respectable pathologists, we think, can be found who will not say very decidedly, "it is not." Under the Jewish law, all the meat of such an animal was condemned, and even here in New-York, a strict Jew will not eat the flesh of a bullock that has not been slaughtered under the inspection of a sworn officer of the synagogue, who carefully inspects the intestines of the animal, and if found in a perfectly healthy condition, be puts his seal upon the meat of the fore-quarters (which are alone eaten by the Jews), as a certificate of health.

Gentiles are a trifle too " free and independent" to adopt the same sensible precaution, and only means of insuring good meat; so in the absence of any other method of insuring it, sensible people will adopt a few simple rules, such as the following:

Select, among the few remaining ones, the most reliable, honest, fair, respectable-there are such-one of

the trade, for your butcher.

Ask him if he buys and kills his own cattle, and where he buys them, and what kind of stock he buys, where from, and what breed, what weight, what price, and where he kills them. Go and visit his slaughterhouse, and if you see a "stump tail" or a "bleeding or a filthy place generally, go away and quit

cating beef or change your butcher.

If you buy your mest of a "shop butcher," ask him where he buys his meat, and how he knows that it is what he calls it, " first-rate !"

Go yourself to market, and learn how to judge what is and what is not first-rate beef, and that the best, not the fattest, is cheapest; and that the meat of forequarters, upon the whole, is not only the cheapest, but best, because most nutricious—it contains most fibrilla. Learn that first rate beef always has an inviting, healthy appearance. Be sure that it has not a pale or sort of cadaverous appearance, and that it has not a sticky feeling. It must look and feel wholesome, to be wholesome. It must not be eaten too soon after the animal has been killed-it needs exposure to the pure air, to tipen fit for the spit.

Make yourself acquainted with the characteristics of the different breeds of cattle, and regions of country where they are bred, and how they are fed; whether there is any prevailing diseases, and whether there is naturally a difference in the quality and value of the food you eat.

Go once in a while to the great cattle market and see the various grades of the beef-producing animals. Perchance you may meet your own butcher there and see what he buys.

In short learn how to know good beef before you get it between your teeth, or else don't grumble at

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE AT MONTREAL.

The description of what this Victoria Bridge is, is not one for figures, either for hight or length or of similitude. The work is the advancing, progressing, resisting, subduing power of the human hand, its course defined by the human intellect tion for the erection was enormous. It was no narrow strait like the Menai, no quiet, placid stream as the Hudson, no easy breadth like the Phames, over which this way for the locomotive was to be thrown, but the Lawrence, a river that deserves that name grant St. Lawrence, a river that acceptes that hame, fed by the successive seas that reach to Superior's Ford on Lac, a river taught in the gorge of the Ni-sgara to all the lessons of the rapids, and its educa-tion not forgotten, a wild and savage current, and over this an iron road of a mile and a quarter's length was

And while the anending rush of the open water was an obstacle that seemed to defy the labor of art, it was in the farewell of Winter, when the ice of a climate such as this, formed above in the La Prairie basin, a widening of the river, just below Lischine, when thus taken up in mass by the accumulation of the frag-ments that are broken in the descent of the rapids at Lachine, comes down riding the terrible current like the destroyer, that structure of man's work must be mighty, the binding together of wood, the timber ever mighty, the binding together of wood, the timber ever so heavy, and the knitting together like the intricacies of a cane brake, which would endure before this descending attack. This must be encountered, and the commerce of the river must be respected. High up above smoke pipe and spar, and what is most above all, above the swollen flood of the Spring, must the bridge be placed. It was to a work like this that Mr. Ross summoned his energies, and the result of his skill be already in our sight.

Mr. Ross summoned his energies, and the react of his skill is already in our sight.

A long causeway of earth and stone is first built, reaching far out into the river, very broad, and with its side at such a slope as to make the advance of the ice gradual. This embarkment is a great work in itof, and is forgotten only in the next step. In the ser 24 piers are to be built. If it was all in prediction river 24 piers are to be built. If it was an in prediction, I think the tourist would smile at the wild promises of the engineer as at the day-dream of the enthusiast. Out of these piers, these foundations for the bridge, ie are built and four in progress, leaving four for the ensuing year. There they stand, like settined towers, like vast fragments of an enormous wall, 10,000 turns in weight! 90 feet in length at their continuous stands and the set of the s a, and so angled that the crushing ice glides up bare, and so angled that the crushing ice glides up the slope, and, broken at the top, falls in a huge estatact of massive blocks on either side. In the last Spring the ice piled to their full hight and went over. These stones, where they meet the first shock of the ice, are smoothed and bolted with great irons, themselves clinched by plates. They throw saide the ice of the Spring, which, although it formed late, was very mas-sive, and they stand as near the invulnerable as human hard one construct.

ind can construct.

I am glad to have seen them in this unfinished contion, for such of the Roman age cannot furnish more the beauty of the graceful with the ponderous than here great structures sentineling this mighty river. dition, for each of the Roman age cannot trained mote of the beauty of the graceful with the ponderous than these great structures sentineling this mighty river. At each end of the bridge at tabe is securely placed, and a just judgment of the bridge can be formed in an examination of these. I presume the ides of most of us concerning a tube to be used as a bridge is that of a round one, like the tube of a telescope, an enormous iron cylinder. The reality is, that they approach the equare—not entirely so, but with sales of hight greater than the breadth of top and bottom; the iron of the bottom thickened at the extremities, that of the top made strongest at the center, to resist alike compression and elongation. The effects of heat and frost are foressen, and the sunshine is given room sufficient for its daily sport with the metal by the use of rollers. Thoroughly painted, with its rivets in line, its ridges at intervals, close and secure, it seems like a long saloon. As for its expanity to bear the burden of the formough and its train, let them roll through at the pace of a pedestrian or roll through with the bird's flight time, the idea is not, after seeing the structure, in consideration. It has but one burden—itself. That

a pedestrian or roll through with the bids. It has but one burden—itself. That borne, its work is all done.

Four more of these tubes are to be laid in this year's work. It must be recollected that it is only from May to November that work can be done, for a Montreal Winter is no time for up air out doer employment.

crite and piles and whatever else can bird and hold, the contest is uncessing. If the pier will go up the more will go down, and it is only the sure supremacy of patient perseverance that brings these great masses of clerched masonry to the surface. When the foundation stones are once laid, six weeks suffice for the construction of a pier. Men work, seam works, and whele and cylinder will not and tug and build when human arm would weary and numen heart fail.

Great frame works of solid timber are temperarily built up, and on these the plates are brought for the tubes and the rivetters do their work; no fragile scaffolding where there is a constant limitation of the labor

folding where there is a constant limitation of the labor by the insecurity, but a firm floor is made, and the clinging hammers wings clear and full. The sides are put together in the workshops on the shore, and the next tube fields the proper arrangements, ready for complete union with the one already placed. Each tube weights about three kundled time, and the soan complete union with the one already placed. Each tube weighs about three hundred tunes, and the span is 240 feet, the center ones to be greater. Sixty feet above the water all this iron work is suspended. It is said that Stevenson saw an iron boat fall, and caught by bow and stern, temain suspended, and wille he looked for its fracturing, it remained entire, and tais was to him the origin of the Tubular Bridge. Men may come from the Menai to the St. Lawrence to see the grandest display of this iron art. The river Mr. Rose has braved, has dargers, the overcoming of which will associate his name with all that is most eminent in engineering.

ninent in engiacering. Bevord all that I had expected to find of massive Beyord all that I had expected to find of massave work, of combat with difficulty, of the secured and strong, in the Victoria Bridge resulted, and all this set in a scenery such as is framed within the Isle of St. Helen and all of city and mountain, and river side, that the St. Lawrency in beauty portrays. I have given no coloring of delineation. We saw it smid the gloom of a storm; but gloom or glitter, it has been one of those acquaintances with the result of art and lebor that teach ineffaceably the lesson how much of power the Creator has given to the creature.

Firished—yes, even now, incomplete and usfinished—the Victoria Bridge takes rank as the noblest structure of art this consident has within it. (Courier.

INKPADUTAH AND HIS BAND.

Correspondence of The St. Paul Times.

Correspondence of The St. Paul Times.

As some excitement has been caused by a recent annuarcement that Inkpadataa (a horse so called) was captured tear St. Peter, some of your readers may feel desirous of knowing what has become of the old man who acquired such celebrity about a year age, in consequence of the murders committed by his sons and their confederates. Not long after the rescue of Miss Gardiner the old man left the party (as I think has been smounced in your paper), and with two or three of his children, and their families, crossed the Missouri and were hospitably received by a band of Tecons. The remainder of the party were overtaken by the annuity Indians sent in pursuit of them by Major Cullen, and though fewer of them lost their lives than at first reported, suffered severely, as some of them were severely wounded, and in their flight they abandoned their tents, with a large amount of goods, all that remained of the plunder they had taken from those they murdered; all of which fell into the hands of and was brought away by their pursuers. Moreafraid of their own received them, and which fell into the hands of their own receive than of white men. destitute of tents, and brought away by their pursuers. More afraid of their own people than of white men, destitute of tents, and aimost naked, they passed the Winter very miscrably in the neighborhood of the Big Sioux River, between Medary and the mouth, and getting what supplies they could by begging and trading from the settlers on that river. It is probable that these whom they visited were not generally aware they had to do with the Spirit Lake murderers. This Spring they started north in search of buffslo, and not far from Snake River, a branch of the buffslo, and not far from Snake River, a branch of the James River, they were met by a son of Iokpadutal, from beyond the Missouri, with an invitation for them to go and join the Cheyennes, who benst that they were the principal actors in cutting off the large party of California emigrants destroyed last Fall. Owing to some mistake of the men woo brought the news from the Missouri, this was attributed to the Tetons, and said to have occurred hear the Missouri, instead of to the south of Salt Lake. The mistake will not appear very strange, if we bear in mind that the man was very strange, if we bear in mind that the man was entirely ignorant of the country beyond the Missauri River, and that the Cheyennes have been in league with the Tetons, and till recently seemed as a part of the Deoctah nation. When the man saw and heard the Tetons exulting in the victory as their own, it is not strange he should have thought the battle-ground was

car where they then were.

The Cheyennes report that they cut off the whole party, except one man, an interpreter, and that they put him on a mule and told him to go back to the country of the long knives and bring another large party, with many cattle, horses and wagons; and if he did so—and when the battle commenced, he would step saide and call to them—they would again spare

his life.

I give you there reports as I get them from the Dacotaha, who call on me, and I suppose them to be substantially correct. If so, the whole of the Spirit Lake murderers who survive are probably now with the Cheyennes in Western Kansas or Nebraska, where it may be heped they will, ere long, receive from some division of the Utah army that punishment which their crimes deserve.

Thos. Williamson.

American society presents some sad phases, which we hope will scarcely be credited by our descendants in the next century. Here is a sample from the diary of a young lady lately employed as a governess in a village of the South:

"During the short time I remained down South, was uncessingly reminded of the sad consequences of Slavery. I will tell you one instance, for I know it will not be words wasted.

'On my return from church the first Sunday of my stay there, the door was opened by a bright and intelligent looking slave girl of apparently nine years.

"I wanted to make her acquaintance, and asked her

what her name was. 'Aggy, Ma'am.' 'Aggy,' I inquired, 'what church is that opposite

" 'Presbyterian, Ma'am.' " 'Do you ever go to church, Aggy !"

"'Oh, yes, Ma'am; I am going to-night." " 'And can you read?"

'No. Ma'am; colored people don't read. 'How old are you, Aggy !

" 'I don't know.'

" 'When you go to church do you understand what the minister says " 'Where are your father and mother !"

" My father is dead, but my mother was sold away when I was little. I was sold here in Richmond, but I don't know where she is."

Who owns you, Aggy !" " 'A woman in Maine street, and she hired me out to the lady I live with. " 'Should you like to see your mother, Aggy

'Yes,' she said, and gave me the softest, saddest and most touching look, as she averted her head. One question more. Have you any brothers and

"I had four, Ma'am, she replied, 'but they were all sold away.

"I left her, for her history was told. 'T was a short and sad one. A life with no bright spots-no sunny recollections of the past-without the love of parents or brothers and sisters-the joys nature designed, but man deprived her of. I could sympathize with her the more deeply, for I was then away from all I loved, and my sorrow and ensul in consequence was very hard to bear; but her tale touched my heart indeed. I pitied-'t was all I could do-and went to my room

thankful that my lot had been cast in such pleasant

ECONOMY IN LAVING .- Mr. Edward F. Underhill, an active and zealous Socialist of the most ultra school, commenced, on the let of May last, a Union Boarding-House, based on the principles of simple equity in all the relations of the several families and individuals who make it their home. This establisment is held up to edium in The Times as a "Free-Love" under taking which Mr. Underhill repels in a letter to that journal, from which we copy the following instructive

On the first day of May last, the Unitary Home which I had projected was set in motion. In it are several families and single persons, sufficient to make up from twenty-two to twenty-five adults and children, which was a several family of myself up from twenty-two to twenty-five adults and children, exclusive of help. All are personal friends of myself and family, have joined the household without reference to individual likes or dislikes, and in assuming a connection with it were actuated solely by a desire to avail themselves of prospective economics. Some are socialists; to others the name of socialism is repugnant. Indeed, a Unitary Home could be as effectively organized with Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodical June of Management and Methodical June of Management Methodical June of Methodical Methodi

tions for every department of the work would suffice for the energies of most communities. To but d in this deep rapid, the coffer-dams, in which working as seemely as if in a mountain shaft, the masonry is laid, is of the most aviations undertakings. All manner of archorage is necessary, and with these, with great cribs and piles and whatever also can bird and hold, the coutest is uncessing. If the pier will go up the river will go down, and it is only the sure supremays of patient perseverance that bringsthese great masses of elerched masonry to the surface. When the foundation stones are once laid, six weeks suffice for the construction of a pier. Men work, steam works, and wheels and cylinder will firt and tug and build when human arm would weary and numan heart fail.

Great frame works of solid timber are temporarily built up, and on these the plates are brought for the point of the surface. The cost of table for each adult has ranged thus far from cost of table for each adult has ranged thus far from cost of table for each adult has ranged thus far from the surface. cost of table for each adult has ranged thus far from \$1.81 to \$2.50 per week—the sum varying with the fluctuations of the market, and the increase of the crease of the number of persons cooperating. The caverage thus far has been \$2.10 per week for each adult. The laurdry account forms another from The wages and board of the laundress, and the creap, starch, Ac., are added treether, and the amodivided by the number of pieces in the wash; the being multiplied by the number of pieces washed for each family, or person, shows the exact expense to each. The highest cost thus far has been 30 cents are dozen and the lowest 18 cents—the average being per dozen and the lowest 18 cents—the average being about 25 cents

Now to exhibit results to individuals. A family consisting of a gentleman, his wife, a nurse, a boy 12 years of sge, a little girl of 0, and an intent—six parsets pays—\$3.47 weekly for two rooms, one 18 by it feet, and the other 12 by 14. Their average expanses for rent, table and laundry, have thus far been \$13.80 per week. A gentleman and his wife occupying a large toom, at a rent of \$2.18, have lived at an aggregate expanse of \$6.70 per week for rent, table and laundry. A lady cocupying a small room, at a rent of 62 cents, has lived thus far for \$3.13 per week, for rent table and laundry.

Let me add the average rount so far:

Average expense of table per week.

19 24

Average expense of laundry per week.

Total expense per week.

Average number of immates (two children being commed as en abut)

Average expense of rent, board and leandry for each adult \$3.44

Average number of innastes (two colliders being comassed as one of cont.) Soud and learnery for each solaid as 3 st.

Average expense of rent, board and learnery for each solaid as 3 st.

In connection with this, allo v me to state that the inmates of the house are persons or refinement and culture, who are accustomed to good living, and the table has been such at all times as to give general satisfaction. There has been an abundance of most, a variety of vegetables, dessert and fruit at dinner, and this, with a plain breakfast, constitutes the meals. All excuse for grumbling is removed, as each person gets what he pays for. The parlors, which are elegantly furnished, are each 24 by 18 feet, and in the rear of them is a fine dining-room 19 by 14 feet.

The conomical advantages of cooperation are not so apparent as they would be were it on a larger scale. The patlors and dicing-room of our house are large enough for three times the number of inmates. The rent of the house, which centains twenty-two rooms, including hitchen and laundry, is \$1000. A small hotel, eigibly located in this city for a Unitary Home, with seventy-tive rooms, can be rented for \$2,000.

Thus far I cannot be accused of giving play to fancy. These are hard facts, showing that eighteen adults may live well and with a certain degree of elegance, at an average cost of less than \$3.50 per week each, and that, too, when they are paying profits to every person with whom they have dealings, except—the proprietor of the house. Let me now speculate upon probabilities. Suppose that, instead of eighteen persons, there were a thousand, that no rent had to be paid for the ground, and no rent for the edifice and machinery, except to make good loss by natural decay; suppose, then, that the breadstuffs, garden vegetables, fruit and groceries were purchased in large quantities from the preducers, to avoid the exactions of middle mee, and at times when they were the most abundant; suppose that, the reservices, and not preduce from the preducers, to avoid the ism, which is the only phase that exists in this country possessing any vitality.

THE MINNESOTA STOUX INDIANS.—Mr. Commissioner Mix, who has for a number of years been the efficient chief clerk of the Indian Bureasx, and whose appointment as Commissioner has given such genera satisfaction throughout the whole country, has concluded a treaty with the Minnesota Sioux Indians, by which the lands they have held in common will be distributed among the different members of the tribe. The delegation (twenty-seven in number) are well pleased with the terms of the treaty, as it will enable them to become agriculturists, which has for years pleased with the terms of the treaty, as it will enable them to become agriculturists, which has for years past been the leading object of these Indians. Tasir aim has been, and still is, to conform to all the habits and customs of civilized life; and in its furtherance, Mr. Commissioner Mix will make every exection in his power. The Indians, is company with their interpreter, left this city on Manday for their homes in the Far West, strengthened in their purpose by what they have seen during their sejourn. [Union.

by what they have seen during their sejourn. [Union-Caloric Engins.—The Worcester Spy gives an account of a caloric engins, the invention of Henry Paine, the water gas man. This engine claims to perform the work of an ordinary steam engine, at a much lower cost of original construction, and at a saving of nine-tenths of the fuel. An engine of one-horse power has been built, and is in operation, consuming about six feet of gas an hour, or with coal, about four pounds a day. The Spy says that the secret of the invention consists in treating a given quantity of "water so that it becomes absolutely saturated with moisture," and bringing it, in this condition, in contact with heated surfaces. What is meant by saturating water with moisture, we do not precisely comprehend. Another engine is nearly completed of sixhorse power.

Maise.—The political campaign of 1858 will be

Maire.—The political campaign of 1858 will be formally opened in Maine this week. The Republican State Convention will meet at Augusts, on Taursday next, June 24, to rominate a candidate for Governor, and to transact other business. Six days later, June 30, the Democratic State Convention will meet at Augusts also to make a Gubernatorial pomination. The gusta, also to make a Gubernatorial nomination. The Republican Convention will undoubtedly nominate Gov. Morrill for reclection, and as undoubtedly he will be reflected. Mr. Smith, who has already been beaten as the Democratic candidate, will probably be that candidate this year, and will be beyon exain.

A SHREWD Dog.-There is a large dog on Peak A SHREWD Block.—There is a large dog on reas a Island, that with much sedateness watches from day to day the arrival of the pleasure parties, and attaches himself for the day to the party that carries the largest backet. He has been observed to do thus on reveral occasions. Among several parties on Wedresday, he saw but one with a backet, and he took to that as readily as a duck does to water. He goes in for the largest supplies. We noticed this dog last year, on several occasions, billeting himself upon strangers. He is at his old habits sgain, and means

strangers. He is at me to have his forage cheap this Summer. [Portland Advertises. WANT WORK .- There are more men out of employment in Cleveland now than there ever were before at this season. They must live, and are willing to work cheap. Something should be done immediately tocheap. Something should be done immediately toward providing work for the needy and deserving machant and laborer. In Chicago there are ten men
seeking employment where only one can get it. The
city laborers there are now working for haif a dollar
a cay, and thousands are almost starving for wast of
work. Farmers in Northern Illinois are hiring men
at \$8 a month. In Buffalo, hundreds of men are out
of employment, and in Detroit the same. Hard times
have come again.

A NEW CENT PIECE.—We have seen a specimen
of a new coin of one cent denomination, just from the
mint at Philadelphia. Something of this kind is
much needed to take the place of that abocainable
abortion, the one cent coin of 1857. The new cent
piece, like the other, is of nickel, and of the same
size, it has the head of an Indian girl upon one side
and the words United States of America, with the
date. Upon the reverse is a wreath surmounted with

and the words thinked States of America, when the addite. Upon the reverse is a wrest'n surmounted with a shield, with a bunch of arrows entwined at the bottom, and the words one cert in the middle of it. The workmanship as well as the design is beautifully executed.

cuted.

-Mario has refused to sign an engagement with the Italian Opera for the next season. His reason, as given in a letter to one of his friends in Paris, is, that here his expenses are enormous. He says that his salary for the seven months of last season was 105,000 france, and that he spent one handred and thirty-five thousand! If the Duke of Candia spends as much for other other articles of tailet as he does for kid gloves, of which it is said he puts on severalnew pairs every day, never wearing one pair twice, there is no doubt his expenses are what he states. He is now in his villa of Florence, where he has collected transures of art that do homor to his taste.